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The Government announced a programme of democratic and social reform, the restoration of the old liberties suppressed by the previous tyrannies, the repeal of anti-Jewish laws and the introduction of a radical land reform and of other urgent social measures.

At the same time, they accepted the consequences of defeat. War was declared on Germany. A new delegation went to Moscow and received from the Allies armistice terms which pledged Hungary to renunciation of whatever temporary gains of territory she had made at the expense of the United Nations, and to reparation for the losses which her policy had inflicted on them. A new army was to help Hungary to 'work her way home' by joining in the common fight against the remaining enemy.

CONCLUSION

The Provisional Hungarian Government promised to make a new start. It broke with Germany and with the policy of aggression. It promised to seek a peaceful and friendly relationship with the

Sec. of State, Rev. Istvan Balogh*; *Foreign Affairs*, János Gyöngyössy* (Smallholders' Party); *Interior*, Francis Erdei (National Peasants' Party); *Justice*, Agoston Valentini (Social Democrat); *Finance*, I. Vásaly (Smallholder); *War*, General János Vörös* (former Chief of Staff; commanded troops in Russia); *Supply*, Gen. Gabriel Faragó; *Industry*, Dr Takats (Social Democrat); *Trade*, Dr Joseph Gabór (Communist); *Social Services*, Dr Erik Molnár (Social Democrat); *Education*, Count Géza Teleki (Conservative); *Agriculture*, Imre Nagy (Communist).

* The three members of the second Armistice Delegation to Moscow.

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U.S.S.R. and with the other United Nations, and with Hungary's neighbours. Its Premier, General Miklós, denounced the German influences which led Hungary into so many fatal adventures, and his colleagues promised social reforms which, if they could be carried through, would alter radically the whole structure of the country and make possible for it a new life. If the land of Hungary were fairly distributed among its people, so as to create a peasant class such as exists elsewhere in South-Eastern Europe; if the workers could become strong, free and independent; if political institutions could be made free and democratic, then it would no longer be possible to look on Hungary as a foreign body in Europe ruled by a caste whose mentality, social and political outlooks and ambitions disturbed the peace of South-Eastern Europe and proved a formidable obstacle to its solidarity.

The new Government was formed under Soviet auspices and welcomed by Moscow and in other quarters. But Hungary's troubles are, of course, not yet over. She has many very heavy trials ahead of her, both political and economic.

Right up to the summer of 1944, both the country and the people of Hungary had suffered, physically, less than most European states. The Hungarian Army had done comparatively little fighting and its losses had been correspondingly small. It had suffered one great disaster, at Voronezh, but after that Kállay had insisted on limiting further Hungarian military operations in Russia to the minimum. Budapest was hardly bombed before the spring of 1944, when the Allies